

A collection of World War I memorabilia is arranged on a light-colored, textured surface. In the top left, a portion of a wooden chessboard with a checkered pattern and several chess pieces is visible. Below the chessboard, there are two military medals. The top medal features a red ribbon with a circular rosette and a star-shaped medal with a central emblem. The bottom medal has a blue ribbon with a circular rosette and a similar star-shaped medal. A pair of thin-framed, round-rimmed glasses lies horizontally across the middle of the image. In the bottom left corner, a small, round, silver-colored compass with a white face and black markings is partially visible.

# The Great War

## The Aftermath

### 1918-1930



# Effects of the Great War

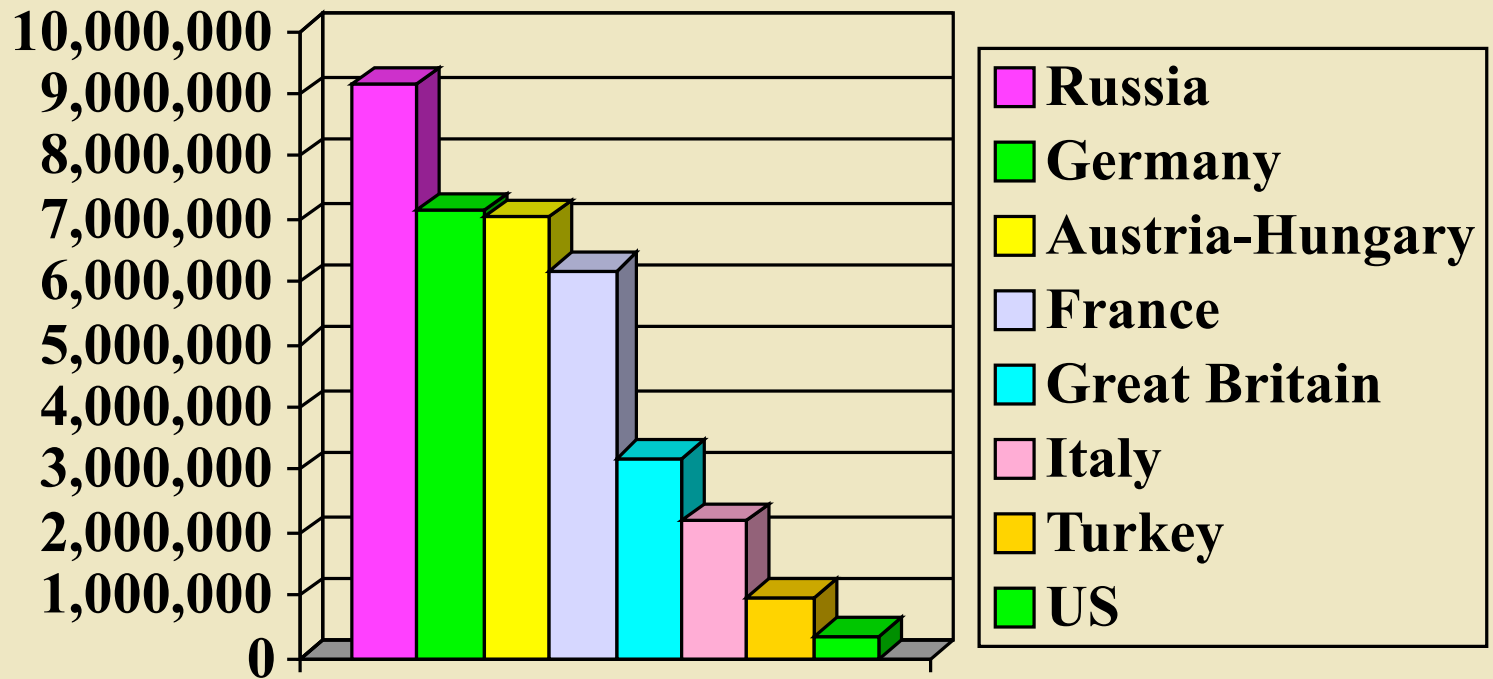




# 9,000,000 Dead

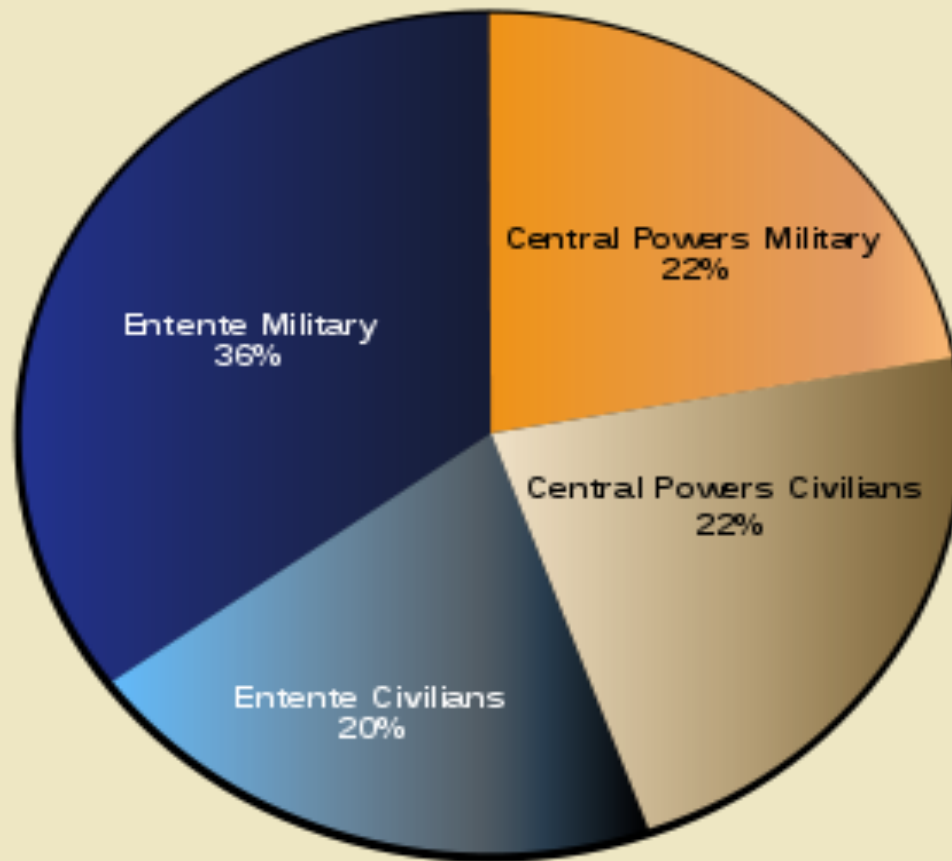


# World War I Casualties



With nine million dead and over thirty-six million casualties, many will ask the question, “What was it all for?”

# World War I Deaths



World War I was total war. Nearly 45% of deaths were civilian.



# The Somme American Cemetery, France



116,516 Americans Died in WWI

# 1918 Flu Pandemic



**20,000,000 -  
100,000,000 died?**





# Effects of the War

## ◆ Deaths

- 9,000,000 military
- 7,000,000 civilian
- 50,000,000 flu epidemic

## ◆ Destruction

- Railroads, farmlands and factories were destroyed across Europe
- Economies crumbled and food was scarce

## ◆ Worldviews

- Loss of innocence: What was the point? How did progress and technology produce such horrible results?

## ◆ Power Structure

- US alone as an international superpower



# Who's To Blame?



Source: Chicago Tribune Company, John T. McCutcheon

The Crime of the Ages—Who Did It?



# Peace Conference: The Treaty





# “The Big Four”



Leaders of the Allied Powers meet at the Palace of Versailles in France to negotiate the terms of a peace agreement with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

# Peace Talks at Versailles



King Louis XIV's "Hall of Mirrors"



"The Big Four"



# “The Big Four”

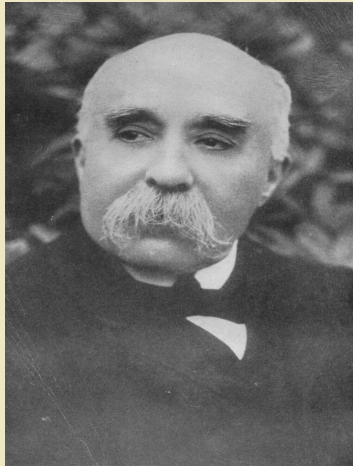
What do they want?

War Guilt Clause - The treaty should say that Germany is responsible for starting the war

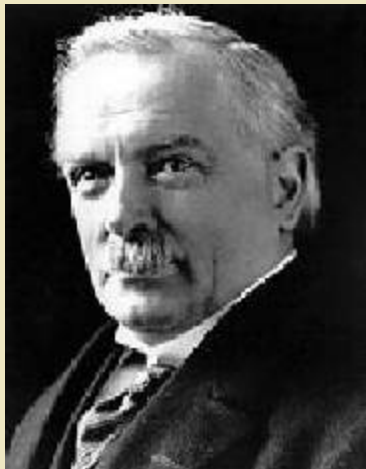
Reparations - Germany should have to pay billions in damages

Security - Germany should have to disarm its military and set up a demilitarized zone on its border with France

Borders - Land divided up to weaken Germany and dissolve Austria-Hungary



Georges Clemenceau  
**France**



David Lloyd George  
**Britain**

# “The Big Four”

What did they want?



Vittorio Orlando  
**Italy**

The least powerful of the “Big Four” Allied Powers, Italy joined the peace negotiations to get back land that had been taken by Austria-Hungary.

Italy felt humiliated about being ignored at Versailles, and this would contribute to resentment leading up to WWII.





# Wilson's Fourteen Points

1. Open diplomacy - no secret agreements between nations to conquer & divide sovereign territory
2. Free trade - freedom of the seas and removal of trade barriers (spheres of influence)
3. Reduction of arms & militarism to the lowest point point needed for domestic safety
4. Self-determination - the right to have a say in one's government; moving to end imperialism & colonialism
5. Territorial integrity - adjust new boundaries according to nationalities and guarantee access to sea ports
6. League of Nations - an international organization to enforce the territorial boundaries and political independence of member states



# Wilson's Idealism Rejected

The League of Nations was the only one of Wilson's Fourteen Points to make it into the Treaty of Versailles. Britain and France could not go home to their publics with an idealistic treaty that let Germany off the hook.

Ironically, the US did not join the League of Nations. Senators such as Henry Cabot Lodge felt that it would bind the US into alliances and drag it into another war.

Isolationism returned in a big way among the American public. The Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles and join the League of Nations.





# International Cooperation

Although the US did not want to become involved in international affairs after World War I, the nation did engage in two important agreements:

1. A US banker named Charles G. Dawes came up with the Dawes Plan to loan money to Germany so it could maintain its payments to Britain and France. This would help keep Europe stable and allow Britain and France to continue to buy products from the US.
2. At the Washington Naval Conference, the US, Britain, and Japan agreed to keep their navies from becoming too threatening.

A collection of war-related items is arranged on a light-colored surface. In the top left, there is a wooden board with a checkerboard pattern and several small, round, light-colored pieces. Below the board, a pair of round-rimmed glasses with thin metal frames lies horizontally. To the left of the glasses, a large, ornate medal with a red ribbon is visible. Below the glasses, a small, round, silver-colored compass with a black face and white markings is partially visible. In the bottom left corner, a small, round, silver-colored object, possibly a button or a small medal, is visible. The background is a plain, light-colored surface.

# Effects of War:

## American Society





# Federal Power Increases

Wilson established the War Industries Board, led by Bernard Baruch, to control the national economy and make sure enough supplies were produced.

Wilson appointed Herbert Hoover to head the Food Administration to conserve food for the soldiers. Americans participated in “Meatless Mondays” and “Wheatless Wednesdays” and grew “Victory Gardens.”

George Creel, head of the Committee on Public Information, used all types of propaganda to encourage public support for the war - movies, posters, parades, songs.

Congress passed the Espionage and Sedition Acts to make it illegal to speak out against the government or interfere with the draft.

# The “Red Scare”

The success of the Bolsheviks in the Russian Revolution scared many Americans, who feared that revolution would spread to the US.



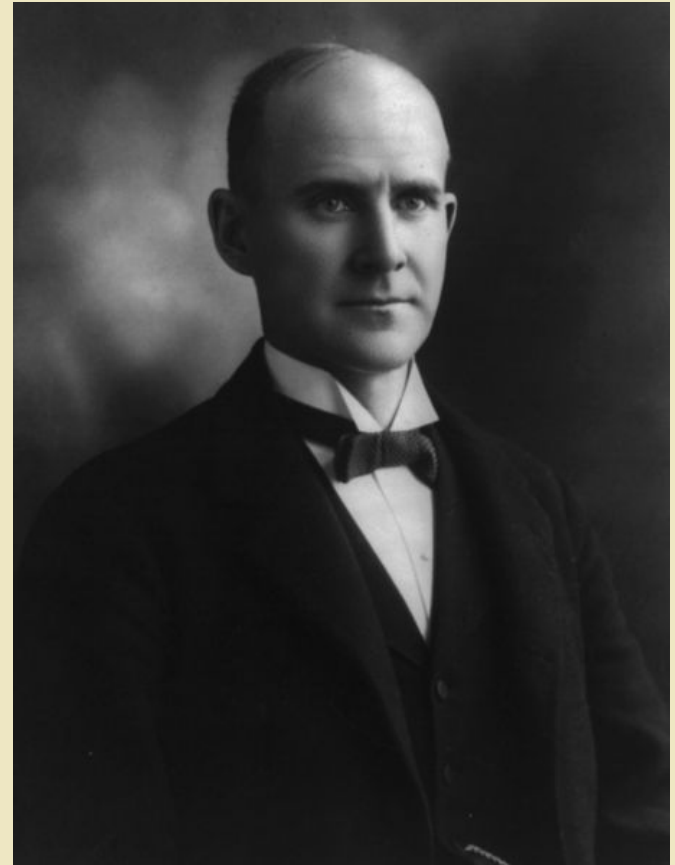
As workers began to strike again after the war, some Americans became convinced that unions were being encouraged by the Communists.



# The “Red Scare”

Socialist Party leader Eugene V. Debs - previously a candidate for president - was sentenced to ten years in prison for criticizing the government's war efforts.

From jail, Debs ran for president again in 1920, gaining almost one million votes.



In Schenck v. US (1919) the Supreme Court ruled that the government could silence free speech when there is a “clear and present danger” involved.

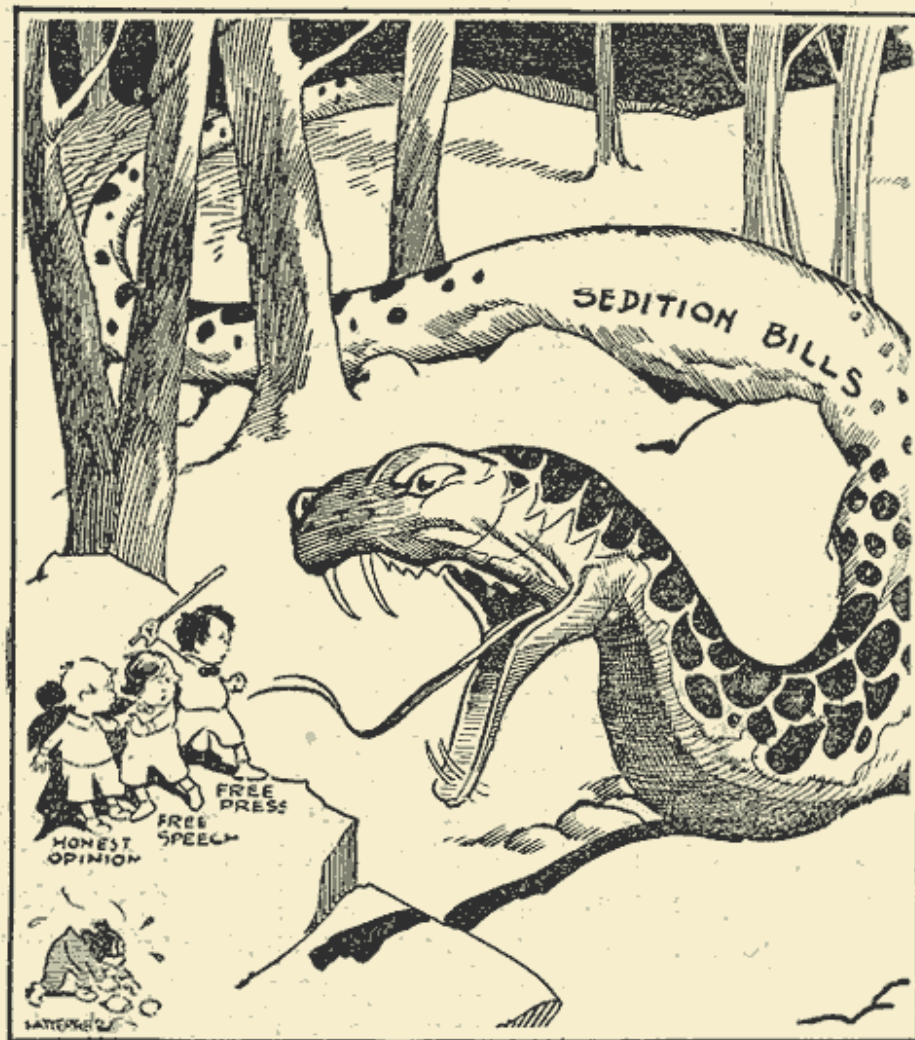


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### CLEANING THE NEST!

—Cassel in the *New York Evening World*.





AS GAG-RULERS WOULD HAVE IT.

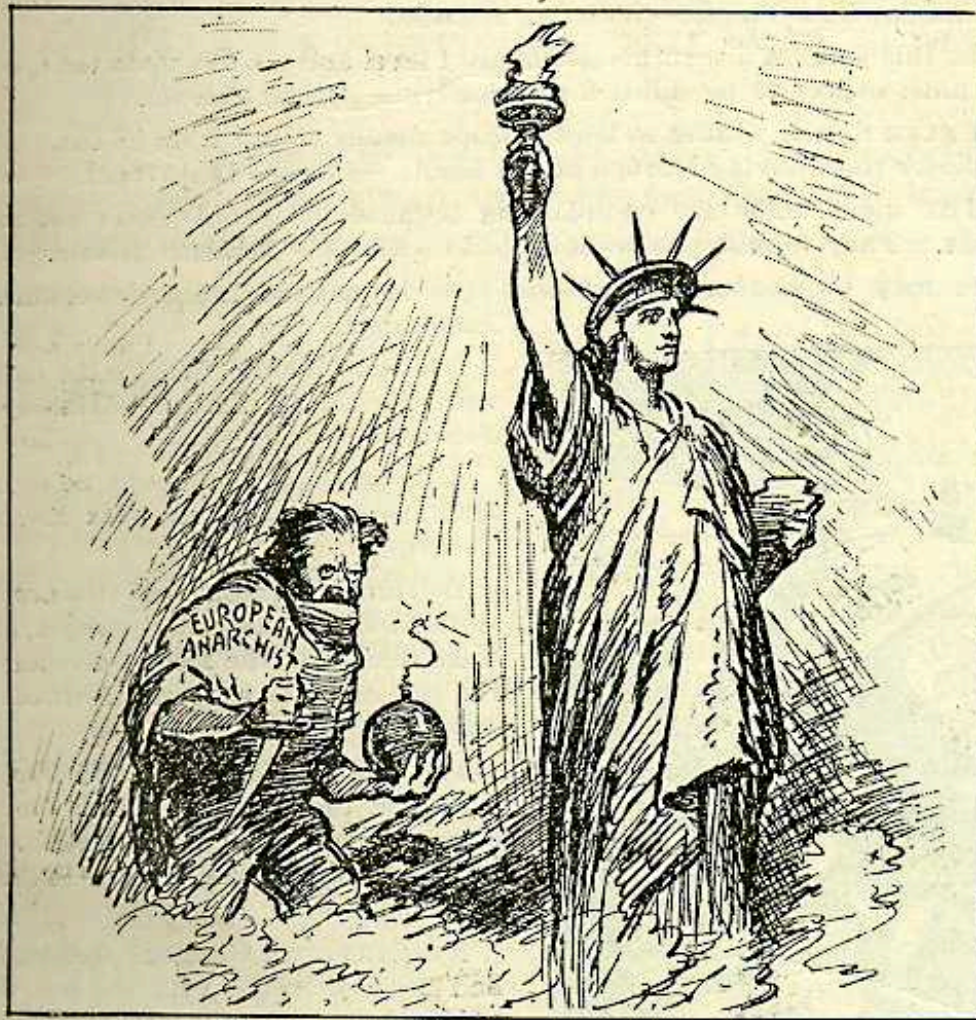
—Satterfield in the *Jersey City Journal*.

# The “Red Scare”



US Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer authorized the Palmer Raids to round up suspected communists and “subversives.” Over 500 immigrants were deported.





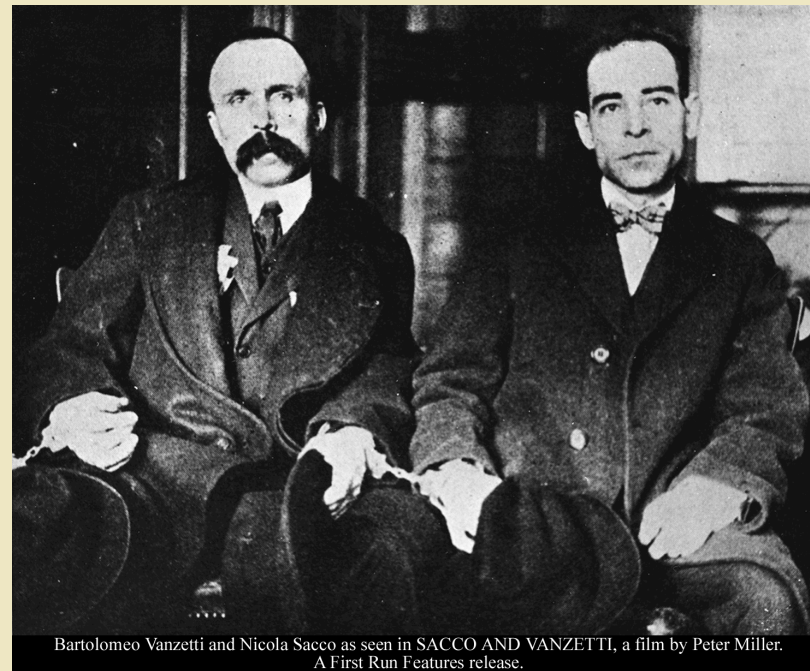
"COME UNTO ME, YE OPPREST!"

—Alley in the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*.

# The “Red Scare”

The fear of immigrants spreading communism and anarchy led to one of the nation's most controversial trials.

Sacco and Vanzetti were two Italian immigrants believed to be anarchists. Although the evidence was questionable, the two men were convicted of murder and executed.



Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco as seen in *SACCO AND VANZETTI*, a film by Peter Miller. A First Run Features release.

Were Sacco and Vanzetti convicted based on political or ethnic prejudice?



